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Lycopodium inundatum, L., var. *elongatum*. Stem creeping, sparingly branched (1½-2 feet long); leaves subulate, attenuate, entire, spreading; peduncles slender, erect or leaning (10-15 inches long), the scattered leaves narrowly subulate; those of the spike longer, spreading.—Wet banks, Apalachicola, Florida.

Lycopodium cernuum, L. Stem slender, forking near the base, the divisions arcuate-recurved, rooting at the tips, the short alternate branches forking, and terminated by the short (4-6 lines long) nodding spikes: leaves lax, about 6-ranked, linear-subulate, entire, spreading or recurved, those of the spike ovate, acuminate, the margins bristly. —Wet sandy places near Waldo, and Duval county, East Florida (*Curtiss*).

Marsilea uncinata, A. Braun. Stem long, filiform: leaflets fan-shaped, smooth, or with few scattered hairs, entire, 6-8 lines long, the slender petiole 3-6 inches long; sporecase oval, compressed, horizontal, pubescent, 2-toothed, of which the upper one is uncinate-incurved, half as long as its erect stipe.—Banks of the Mississippi below Vicksburg.

Salix Barclayi Anders, a native of the Northern States. Among the Willows of the Philadelphia Acad. Herbarium we find a folded sheet containing a miscellaneous lot of undetermined leaves and aments from Kodiak and Sitcha, collected by the late Dr. Kellogg, of the United States Coast Survey. Some of these are clearly *Salix Barclayi*, And., of which no specimens were known to be extant in American herbaria, the types of the species being preserved in "the great storehouse of the world's botany at Kew." Our interest in this species is brought nearer home since it now appears that the peculiar willow found on the lake shore near Chicago by Prof. Babcock, and which to avoid the multiplication of supposed new species was briefly mentioned in his Cataloge of the Plants of Chicago as *S. cordata*, var. *glaucophylla*, should be referred to *S. Barclayi;* or else this species, Alaskan forms and all, be reduced to a variety of *S. cordata*, of which it appears to be a robust Western modification. The leaves are broader and shorter than in *S. cordata*, with somewhat the consistency of *S. lucida*, and when young turn black in drying; the capsules are much larger: the style longer, and the pedicels (mostly concealed by the densely villous scales) though showing the ordinary variation in length are shorter than in *S. cordata*, but not so short (even in specimens from Kodiak) as described and figured by Andersson. The aments resemble those of *S. discolor*, in size and woolliness. The common form with us accords with Prof. Andersson's var. *grandifolia*. Leaves 2 inches long by an inch broad, dark green and somewhat shining above, conspicuously glaucous beneath, minutely and sharply serrulate, &c. In specimens from Alaska the leaves are rarely floccose-villous especially when young or the mid-rib at least tomentose above, but they are very variable in this respect, often quite glabrous, and some of them precisely similar to forms collected by Prof. Babcock.

It is remarkable that this Willow should not have been found at intermediate stations in the Northwest by either Richardson, Drummond, Bourgean or Dr. Lyall, nor have we ever received it from elsewhere than the west shore of Lake Michigan, though favored by many friends in the Northern States with the Willows of their respective localities.—M. S. Bebb.

Lichens of Southern Illinois.—Mr. J. Wolf, of Canton, collected the following Lichens in Southern Illinois in the summer of 1877:

1. *Ramalina calicaris* Fr.
2. *Usnea barbata* (L.) Fr.
3. *Parmelia saxatilis* (L.) Fr.
4. *caperata* (L.) Ach.
5. *Physcia aquila*, var. *detonsa* Tuck.
6. *pulverulenta* (Schreb.) Nyl.
7. *speciosa* (Wulf., Fr.)
8. *Nephroma lævigatum* Ach.
9. *Pannaria microphylla* (Sw.) Del.
10. *leucosticta* Tuck.

11. *crossophylla* Tuck.
12. *molybdæa*, var. *cronia* Tuck. cum fructu.
13. *Pannaria nigra* (Huds.) Nyl.
14. *Synalissa Schæreri* (Mass).
15. *Collema microphyllum* Ach.
16. *flaccidum* Ach.
17. *pulposum* (Bernh.) Ach.
18. *pustulatum* Ach.
19. *Leptogium subtile* Nyl.
20. *pulchellum* (Ach.) Nyl.
21. *myochroum*, var., *saturninum* (Dicks.) Tuck.
22. *Placodium cerinum* (Hedw.) Næg.
23. *Placodium aurantiacum*(Lightf.)Næg.
24. *ferrugineum* (Huds.)Hepp.
25. *Lecanora muralis* (Schreb.) Schær.
26. *tartarea* (L.) Ach.
27. *subfusca* (L.) Ach.
28. *cinerea* (L.) Ach.
29. *cervina f. clavis* DC.
30. *Rinodina sophodes*, var. *confragosa*, Nyl.
31. *Pertusaria pertusa* (L.) Ach.
32. *globularis*[*] Ach.
33. *Cladonia alcicornis* Fr.
34. *furcata* (Huds.) Fr.
35. *squamosa*, var. *cæspiticia* Nyl.
36. *rangiferina* (L.) Hoffm.
37. *uncialis* (L.) Fr.
38. *Biatora rufo-nigra* Tuck.
39. *parvifolia* Pers.
40. *exigua* (Chaub.) Fr.
41. *rubella* (Ehrh.) Rabenh.
42. *chlorosticta* Tuck.
43. *Lecidea enteroleuca* Ach.
44. *tessellina* Tuck.
45. *Buellia lactea* Mass.
46. *atro-alba*, var. *chlorospora* Nyl.
47. *Opegrapha vulgata* (Ach.) Nyl.
48. *Graphis scripta* (L.) Ach.
49. *Arthonia punctiformis* Ach.
50. *tædiosa* Nyl.
51. *Mycoporum pycnocarpum* Nyl.
52. *Calicium populneum*[‡] De Brogn.
53. *Calicium tubiforme* Mass.—Parasitic on *Pertusaria pertusa* on rocks.
54. *Endocarpa miniatum* (L.) Schær., and var. *Manitense* Tuck.
55. *Endocarpon hepaticum* Ach.
56. *Sagedia Laureri* (Flot.) Tuck.—On rocks.
57. *Staurothele diffractella* (Nyl.) Tuck.
58. *Sagedia Cestrensis* Tuck
59. *Verrucaria fuscella* Fr.
60. *rupestris* Schrad.
61. *Pyrenula glabrata* (Ach.) Mass.

W.

[*] Perhaps this species is only a form of *P. leioplaca*.

[†] This species has not before been found in this country, except, perhaps, in a very scanty specimen from New Bedford. The specimen is scanty, and, perhaps, not altogether certain.

MORTALITY AMONG HICKORIES.—Being in Lisle, Illinois, in September, I was told that the hickories, the "bitternut" and the "shagbark," had been gradually dying for several years, and I saw many dead trees to confirm the statement. Has this mortality been observed to prevail extensively at the West, and has any cause been assigned for it? W.

A FEW RESPONSES TO MR. COLEMAN'S QUERY IN THE JAN. NO. OF VOL. III., PAGE 7.—*Changes in Vegetation.*—It would be a good service to vegetable biology if any who have "authentic" facts in regard to the long continued vitality of seeds, would kindly respond to Mr. Coleman's request, and communicate. I have watched for many years, and have seen no account that went beyond a mere guess. The "mummy wheat" is but an Egyptian trick. Mr. Ernst's Caraccas experience, which was recently given in European periodicals, can be accounted for in other ways than on the "large vitality" guess which he offers. The strongest case is thought to be the *Glaucium* at the Laurentian mines, where a "new species" turned up from under the buried scoriæ of a thousand years. But we must remember that in countries where they will make you a